Mahathobara Shree Shankaranarayana Temple, Kodavoor, Udupi, Karnataka

Info is given under following headings:

Location, how to get there, speciality of this temple, history and legends, architecture, main deity and subdeities, daily rituals and poojas and their charges, special poojas and their charges, festivals celebrated, facilities available for devotees such as accommodation, do's and don'ts, nearby temples, nearby hotels, nearby tourist spots, any other info...etc

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Ref: Google Gemini

Location

The temple is situated in Kodavoor, a quiet traditional coastal town near Malpe in the Udupi district of coastal Karnataka, India.

How to Get There

- **By Road:** Kodavoor has reliable public bus transportation. Frequent local city buses run between Udupi Service Bus Stand and Malpe, passing directly through or near Kodavoor. Auto-rickshaws and taxis are easily available from Udupi town (approx. 4–5 km away).
- **By Train:** The nearest railway junction is the Udupi Railway Station (approx. 7–8 km away). Pre-paid autos and cabs are stationed outside the railway terminal.
- **By Air:** Mangalore International Airport (IXE) is the closest airport, situated about 60 km south of Udupi.

Speciality of this Temple

- **Confluence of Hari & Hara:** It is one of the rare ancient shrines showcasing the synchronized worship of Lord Shiva (Shankara) and Lord Vishnu (Narayana) manifested in a singular unique entity, countering historical sectarian boundaries.
- **Philosophical Significance:** Kodavoor holds immense value for the followers of Dvaita Vedanta. According to traditional records, the great philosopher Shree Madhvacharya visited this temple to offer prayers when he was just a young child of three years.
- **The Twin Nandis:** While standard temple layouts in the region feature only one Nandi (sacred bull) facing the sanctum, this temple uniquely houses two Nandis.

History and Legends

- **Kroda Muni's Penance:** Legend states that a pious ancient Hindu saint named Kroda Muni established his ashram here and undertook intense penance (*thapassu*) for the spiritual welfare of the universe. The place originally came to be known as *Krodashrama*, which gradually evolved into the modern name *Kodavoor*.
- **Appearance of the Lingam:** In response to Kroda Muni's profound prayers to witness the cohesive, unified cosmic forces of protection (Vishnu) and transformation (Shiva), a unique dual-natured Lingam was discovered in a local village well. It was subsequently pulled out and joyously consecrated in the present-day temple grounds.

Architecture

- **Coastal Style Structure:** The temple exemplifies traditional coastal Karnataka wood-and-stone architecture, adapted perfectly to withstand heavy seasonal monsoons.
- **The Holy Well/Water Ingress:** Elements of the design align with traditional water-facing structures. The core deity configuration stands over a spring-like setting, reminiscent of ancient water-built sanctums.
- **Grand Flagpost:** The front courtyard features a traditional towering flagstaff (*Dhw**ajastambha*) welcoming devotees into the inner stone prakara (courtyard).

Main Deity and Subdeities

- **Main Deity:** The presiding deity is Lord Shankaranarayana, worshipped in the form of a sacred, naturally manifested dual-half Lingam.
- **Subdeities:** The sprawling complex also houses shrines for:
    - Lord Maha Ganapathi (with two distinct idols: one inside the main structure and another situated near the stream flowing behind the temple premises, locally referred to in Tulu as the *Tudekatte Ganapathi*).
    - Goddess Durgamata.
    - Lord Shiva (individual form).
    - Guru Raghavendra Swamy Matha shrine.
    - Nagabana (sacred serpent shrine) and Brahmadeva.

Daily Rituals, Poojas, and Charges

The temple doors generally remain open daily from **6:00 AM to 1:00 PM** and from **5:00 PM to 8:00 PM**.

- **Daily Poojas:** The temple priests perform regular *Nitya Poojas*, including morning *Abhisheka*, noon Mahapooja with *Arati*, and evening *Ranga Pooja*.
- **Pooja Charges:** Basic entry, darshan, and participating in the public noon *Arati* are completely free. Individual token rates for specific personal offerings like *Archana*, *Karpura Arati*, and *Rudrabhisheka* are quite nominal (typically ranging from ₹10 to ₹250) and can be obtained directly at the temple's inner administrative counter.

Special Poojas and Charges

- **Gana Homa:** Performed prominently during Vinayaka Chaturthi.
- **Chandika Homa:** Elaborate community and individual fire rituals dedicated to Goddess Durga performed during the Navaratri season.
- **Kattepooje & Silver Pallakki Seva:** During designated festive times, the deity is carried in a magnificent silver palanquin (*Pallakki*) to the doorsteps of devotees' homes within the village borders for specialized household offerings.
- *Note: Charges for major rituals like Chandika Homa vary depending on materials and should be booked well in advance with the temple office management.*

Festivals Celebrated

- **Annual Car Festival (Rathotsava):** The grandest annual event of the temple, spanning 9 days in the winter season (usually around January). It features massive processions where the Utsava Murti is placed on a colossal wooden chariot pulled by hundreds of regional devotees.
- **Laksha Deepotsava:** A stunning festival of lights where the entire inner temple complex and the connecting outer streets are illuminated by thousands of traditional oil lamps.
- **Maari Pooje:** A distinct regional ritual observed multiple times a year, with two major prominent annual public iterations attracting immense local crowds.
- **Ganesha Chauthi and Maha Shivaratri:** Celebrated with overnight bhajans, special continuous offerings, and grand classical cultural plays.

Facilities Available for Devotees

- **Annadanam:** On major festive days, special occasions, and scheduled events, the temple management serves basic, hygienic, and traditional vegetarian meals (*Prasada Bhojana*) to all visiting devotees.
- **Accommodation:** The temple itself does not operate massive commercial lodging complexes. Because it sits practically adjacent to Udupi city and Malpe town, pilgrims choose to stay at any of the countless hotels located just a 10-minute drive away.

Do's and Don'ts

- **Dress Code:** Devotees must wear conservative and clean clothing. Men are encouraged to wear traditional dhotis or formal trousers (wearing short trousers/capris is strongly discouraged; removing shirts before entering the inner sanctum is customary during special rituals). Women are expected to wear sarees, salwar kameez, or traditional long skirts.
- **Photography:** Photography and videography are strictly prohibited inside the inner sanctum (*Garbhagudi*). You are allowed to take standard photos of the outer architecture and courtyards cleanly without disturbing others.
- **Footwear:** Footwear must be removed and securely deposited at the designated counter outside the main entrance gate before stepping onto the temple stairs.

Nearby Temples

Since Udupi is an acclaimed temple hub, you can easily combine your visit with:

- **Udupi Sri Krishna Matha** (Approx. 4 km away) – The world-famous center of Dvaita philosophy.
- **Vadabhandeshwara Balaram Temple** (Approx. 2.5 km away) – Located near Malpe beach, historically linked to Saint Madhvacharya.
- **Anantheshwara Temple** and **Chandramouleeshwara Temple** – Ancient rock-cut shrines situated right on Udupi's Car Street.

Nearby Hotels

For comfortable lodging and traditional coastal dining, you can check:

- **Hotel Kediyoor** (Near Udupi Bus Stand) – Offers excellent amenities and multiple vegetarian restaurants.
- **Paradise Isle Beach Resort** (Malpe Beach) – Ideal if you prefer high-end beachfront lodging close to Kodavoor.

Nearby Tourist Spots

- **Malpe Beach** (Approx. 2 km away) – A pristine, active beach popular for water sports and local sea-food stalls.
- **St. Mary's Island** – Accessible via regular ferry rides starting from the Malpe fishing harbor; world-renowned for its distinct, geometric basaltic rock formations.

Any Other Info

- **Cultural Center:** Kodavoor is widely recognized in coastal Karnataka as a rich seat for traditional arts. It houses the prominent *Nritya Niketana* Bharatanatyam dance school, which draws students globally.
- **Yakshagana and Hulivesha:** During Krishna Janmashtami and the Car Festival, the temple square becomes an active stage for *Yakshagana* (a classical dance-drama night show) and *Hulivesha* (tiger-dance performers), reflecting the true folk spirit of Tulunadu.

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Ref: ClaudeAI

Mahathobara Sri Shankaranarayana Temple, Kodavoor, Udupi

Here is a comprehensive guide to the Mahathobara Sri Shankaranarayana Temple, Kodavoor (Kodavooru), Udupi, Karnataka:

Location
Kodavooru is a small town belonging to the temple city of Udupi in Karnataka, India. (Wikipedia) The temple is officially addressed as Kodavoor, Malpe, Udupi – 576108, Karnataka. It lies about six kilometers from the temple town of Udupi, in Kodavoor Grama, with the beautiful sandy Malpe Beach just nearby. (itslife.in) The village is surrounded by coconut trees and paddy fields, giving it a serene coastal character. The river Indrani (Malapaha) winds its way around Kodavoor before joining the Arabian Sea at Malpe.

🚗 How to Get There

By Road: Kodavooru has reliable public transportation with buses connecting from places like Garadimajalu, Santhekatte to Udupi and Malpe. (Weebly) Auto-rickshaws and taxis from Udupi city are easily available.

By Rail: The nearest railway station is Udupi, about 6–7 km away, well connected to Mangalore, Mumbai, and Bangalore.

By Air: Mangalore International Airport is approximately 20 km away (Karnataka Tourism) from Udupi, with regular flights from major Indian cities.

By Road (long distance): From Mangalore (~60 km) or Bangalore (~400 km) via NH66 (old NH17), reaching Udupi and then proceeding to Kodavoor by local transport. The temple is accessible via the Udupi–Malpe road.

✨ Speciality of This Temple

This is one of the most unique temples in coastal Karnataka. This is one of the rare temples where the "sangam" (confluence) of Shankara (Lord Shiva) and Narayana (Lord Vishnu) is worshipped together in one combined form. (Exploring Udupi) The presiding deity, Shankaranarayana, represents the philosophical oneness of Shaivism and Vaishnavism — a remarkable concept of religious harmony.

The temple was built in the ninth century and historical records mention that Madhvacharya visited the place, as noted in Sumadhvavijaya. (Daijiworld)

A unique feature of this temple town of Udupi is that all the temples have only one Nandi, but the **Kodavooru temple is the only temple which has two Nandis.** (Wikipedia)

The temple is colloquially known as "Mahathobara" (the Great Temple) in the region, reflecting its central importance to the local community.

📜 History and Legends

The Legend of Kroda Muni:

More than a millennium ago, a pious soul, Kroda Muni, living in a hamlet on the banks of river Indrani (Malapaha), sought to reconcile the differences between Shaivite and Vaishnavite sects.
He sat in deep penance and prayed to the Lord to appear in one combined form manifesting both Protection (Vishnu) and Destruction (Shiva).

In response to his ardent prayers, the Lord agreed to be available in one combined form.

Soon, in a well in the village, a Lingam made up of two dissimilar halves joined to form one Lingam was found, and was joyously installed and worshipped in the present temple precincts. (Exploring Udupi)

Legend has it that Kroda Muni had his ashram here and was performing 'thapassu' for the good of the world, thus the name Krodasharama, which then became Kodavooru. (Wikipedia)

Puranic Reference:

In the 24th Chapter of the **Pushkara Kaanda in the Padma Purana**, there is a beautiful description of Krodha Shankaranarayana.

According to this, the demons Kharasura and Rattasura were ill-treating common people.

Kroda Maharshi meditated on Lord Shiva and Lord Vishnu together and prayed for them to come as Lord Shankaranarayana.

Pleased with the meditation, the two Lords appeared as Shankaranarayana and killed Kharasura and Rattasura.

The hill beside the temple, atop which Krodha Maharshi meditated, is named Kroda Giri. (Weebly)

Connection with Sri Madhvacharya:

Kodavooru is a very significant place for believers of Dvaita, the system of philosophy founded by Shree Madhvacharya.
According to a famous story, **Shree Madhva visited Kodavooru to pray to Lord Shankaranarayana when he was just 3 years old.** (Weebly)

Recent History:

The temple depicts ancient history coupled with sublime religious culture and was **renovated at a cost of more than Rs 2 crore, with a large number of people from both the village and outside lending a helping hand.**

Even school children, women, and various community groups participated as kar sevaks with enthusiasm. (Daijiworld)

🏛️ Architecture

The temple follows the traditional Kerala–Karnataka coastal temple style (Tulu Nadu architectural tradition).

Key features include:
Terracotta paintings on the walls of the temple depicting mythological characters are just amazing to see with illuminations in the darkness. (Tripadvisor) The temple was recently renovated and now has a refreshing, neat appearance.

The idol of Lord Shankaranarayana along with Goddess Gowri and Goddess Lakshmi are at the top of Kroda Giri hill. (Weebly) The temple compound is bordered by the river flowing behind it and lush coconut groves on the sides. A sacred well within the temple compound holds historical significance as the spot where the unique combined Lingam was discovered.

🙏 Main Deity and Sub-Deities

Main Deity: Lord Shankaranarayana — the combined form of Lord Shiva (Shankara) and Lord Vishnu (Narayana).

Two Lingas have naturally formed, with their height of one foot still below the earth. Both idols are visible only through the reflection in a mirror. While the Shiva Linga is round, the Vishnu Linga is flat with the footprints of the Holy Cow.

Water surrounds the idols all year round. (TripHobo)

Sub-Deities: The temple is also dedicated to Ganapathi (there are two Ganapathis — one inside the temple and one near the river behind the temple, popularly known as "Tudekatte Ganapathi" in Tulu), Durgamata, Lord Shiva, Raghavendra Mata, Nagabana, Brahmadeva, and Nandi (notably two Nandis, unlike any other temple in the region). (Weebly)

Daily Rituals and Poojas

The temple follows the traditional daily ritual schedule of coastal Karnataka temples:

Typical Daily Timings: Morning from approximately 6:00 AM to 12:00 PM and evening from 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM (temple opens around 6 AM for morning poojas). The temple is open until 8:00 PM. (Justdial)

Daily rituals include:

Pratah Pooja (morning worship) — Mangalarati, Abhisheka, Alankara
Madhyahna Pooja (midday worship)
Sayahna/Sandhya Pooja (evening worship with Deepaaradhane)
Ratri Pooja (night worship before closing)

Note: Specific charges for individual daily poojas are not publicly listed online. Devotees are advised to contact the temple administration directly for current rates.

🌺 Special Poojas and Their Charges

Notable special services include:

Grahaseva / Pallakki Seva: This is the only time Lord Shankaranarayana is brought out of the temple to the devotee's house. The Lord is carried in the Silver Pallakki (palanquin) and taken to the devotee's home. (Weebly) This is a much sought-after and deeply personal seva.

Lakshadeepothsava: This is the pooja in which the temple as well as the temple street is filled with Deepas (lamps). (Weebly)

Other special poojas include Ganesha Homa, Chandika Homa (during Navaratri), and Maari Pooje. Maari Pooje occurs more than twelve times a year, of which the Big Maari Pooje occurs twice a year, attracting a large number of devotees from around the town. (Weebly)

Charges for special poojas are determined by the temple administration. Contact the temple directly for current rates, as these are subject to periodic revision.

🎉 Festivals Celebrated

The annual car festival of Lord Shankaranarayana is performed for 9 days and consists of the Rathotsava (Chariot service) and Pooje performed under different Ashwatha Trees in different places of the village — Kattepooje. (Wikipedia)

Other important festivals:

- Ganesha Chaturthi — with Gana Homas
- Navaratri — with Chandika Homas
- Krishna Janmashtami — celebrated with Hulivesha Kunitha performances (performers paint their bodies with tiger stripes and dance)
- Lakshadeepothsava — the temple and temple street are illuminated with thousands of lamps
- Maari Pooje — celebrated multiple times a year
- Yakshagana performances by prominent local artists are also a part of Kodavooru's cultural and festival calendar. (Weebly)

🏨 Facilities Available for Devotees

Accommodation: The temple itself does not operate a large dharamshala, but hotels nearby include Aryaan Resort and Residences, White Lotus Hotel, and Samanvay Boutique Hotel for those planning a road trip to the temple. (Trip.com)

Budget lodges and guesthouses are available in Malpe (1 km away) and Udupi (6 km).

Banking: Canara Bank — Kodavooru Branch and Kodavooru Vyavasaya Seva Sahakari Sangha (a co-operative bank) operate here. (Weebly)

Transport: Regular buses connect Kodavoor with Udupi and Malpe throughout the day.
Food: Small eateries and restaurants are available in and around Kodavoor and Malpe.

Malpe has several seafood restaurants and coastal cuisine options.
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✅ Do's and Don'ts

Do's.
Dress modestly — traditional attire is preferred. Modest dressing is compulsory in the temple premises. (TripHobo)
Shoes must be removed before entering the temple premises. (TripHobo)
Maintain silence and decorum inside the sanctum.
Carry out Teertha Snana (ritual bath) at the river or temple tank if performing special poojas.
Seek the Sthala Purana explanation from priests — they are known to be helpful and informative.

Don'ts:

Do not carry leather items inside the sanctum.
Photography inside the sanctum is generally not permitted.
Avoid visiting during menstruation (as per temple tradition).
Do not disturb ongoing poojas or rituals.
Non-Hindus may have restricted entry into the inner sanctum — check with temple administration.

🛕 Nearby Temples

- People can also visit the temples in Belkale, Keremata, Kambalakatte, Mandechavadi, and Kanangi Mutt. (Wikipedia) Other nearby temples include:
- Sri Krishna Temple, Udupi (~6 km) — the famous Madhvacharya-founded temple
- Vadabhandeshwara Temple, Malpe (~1 km) — dedicated to Lord Balarama
- Ananteshwara Temple, Udupi
- Chandramoulishwara Temple, Udupi
- Anegudde Vinayaka Temple (~30 km)
- Kamalashile Brahmi Durgaparameshwari Temple (~20 km)

🏨 Nearby Hotels

Aryaan Resort and Residences is about 3.77 km from the temple, located by the sea, a 3-minute drive from St. Mary's Island and 10 minutes from Udupi Krishna Temple, with an outdoor pool and waterslide. (Trip.com)

Other options include:

- White Lotus Hotel, Udupi — mid-range, good facilities
- Samanvay Boutique Hotel, Udupi — boutique stay with non-smoking rooms
- Hotel Sri Ram Residency, Udupi — budget-friendly
- Essentia Manipal Inn (~8 km, near Manipal)
- Multiple budget lodges in Malpe town itself

Nearby Tourist Spots

Kodavooru is just a kilometer away from Malpe, a Karnataka coastal tourist delight, with a beautiful beach and St. Mary's Island. (Wikipedia)
Malpe Beach (~1 km): A natural port about six kilometers to the west of Udupi with an endless stretch of golden sand, palm trees, and blue sky. Water sports like jet skiing, banana boat rides, and parasailing are available. (Blogger)

St. Mary's Island (~6 km by boat from Malpe): This island formed due to sub-volcanic activity 88 million years ago and features unique hexagonal basaltic rock formations. (TempleDairy) Boats depart from Malpe harbour.

Kaup Beach (~15 km): Features a historic lighthouse built in 1901 and beautiful sunset views.

Pajaka (~10 km): Pajaka village near Udupi is the birthplace of Sri Madhvacharya, where visitors can explore the saint's well-preserved house and a banyan tree believed to have been planted by him. (Indian Travel App)

Manipal (~10 km): A vibrant university town with modern amenities.

Udupi Sri Krishna Temple (~6 km): One of the seven Muktikshethras of coastal Karnataka and one of the most revered temples in India.

ℹ️ Other Useful Information

Kroda Giri: The hill beside the temple atop which Krodha Maharshi meditated is named Kroda Giri, and features a cave (6 feet wide with a 2-feet entrance) where the sage is said to have meditated.

The idol of Lord Shankaranarayana along with Goddess Gowri and Goddess Lakshmi are at the top of this hill. (Weebly)

Nritya Niketana: Apart from its religious attractions, Kodavooru contributes to the cultural richness of Udupi in having its own traditional Bharatanatyam school known as Nritya Niketana. (Wikipedia)

Best Time to Visit: October to March (post-monsoon and winter), when the weather is pleasant. The monsoon (June–September) makes the surroundings lush green but travel can be challenging.

Language: Tulu and Kannada are most widely spoken locally.

Contact: The temple can be reached through Udupi district temple administration or through local contacts in Kodavoor.

The Justdial listing confirms the temple at Kodavoor, Malpe, Udupi – 576108 with a rating of 4.7/5 from over 400 reviews.

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Note: Specific pooja charges and accommodation tariffs change periodically. It is recommended to contact the temple administration directly or visit in person for the most current information before planning your trip.

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Ref: GrokAI

****Location****: Kodavoor (also spelled Kodavooru or Krodavoor) Sri Shankaranarayana Temple is in Kodavoor village, near Malpe, in Udupi district, Karnataka. It lies about 5 km from Udupi city and is close to the coastal area. It is a small temple town associated with Udupi's spiritual landscape.

****How to get there****:
- **By Road**: Well-connected by buses and taxis from Udupi. Frequent local buses run from Udupi to Malpe or nearby areas; Kodavoor is a short distance from Malpe. Private vehicles or autos are convenient.
- **By Rail**: Nearest major station is Udupi Railway Station (around 5-8 km).
- **By Air**: Mangaluru International Airport (about 60-70 km away) is the closest airport; taxis or buses are available from there.
- Roads are generally good, with connections via state highways from Udupi/Mangalore.

****Speciality of this temple****: This is a rare temple where Lord Shiva (Shankara) and Lord Vishnu (Narayana) are worshipped together in a single syncretic form as Shankaranarayana (often as a combined Linga). It symbolizes the unity of Shaivism and Vaishnavism. It is linked to Krodashrama (ashram of Kroda Muni) and is one of the sacred spots in the coastal Karnataka region, distinct from the larger Shankaranarayana temple in Kundapura taluk. The temple has **unique features like two Nandis (most Udupi-area temples have one).**

History and legends: According to legend, Kroda Muni (a sage) performed intense penance here on the banks of the river (Indrani/Malapaha) to resolve divisions between Shaivites and Vaishnavites.

He prayed for a unified form of Shiva and Vishnu. In response, a unique Lingam (two dissimilar halves joined) manifested in a village well and was installed in the temple.

This place is called Krodashrama, which evolved into Kodavoor/Krodavoor. It ties into broader Parashurama Kshetra traditions in coastal Karnataka.

The temple's history aligns with the Hindu renaissance period (early centuries of the Salivahana Saka era), promoting harmony between sects. Madhvacharya (founder of Dvaita philosophy) is also said to have visited as a child.

Architecture: It follows traditional South Indian (often compared to Kerala-style influences in coastal Karnataka) temple architecture with a sanctum for the main Linga. Details on grand structures are limited in sources, but it includes typical elements like a pond (Koti Theertha in related descriptions), groves, and sub-shrines. The focus is on the unique Udbhava Linga in the Garbhagudi.

Main deity and subdeities:

- **Main Deity**: Lord Shankaranarayana (combined form of Shiva and Vishnu as a Linga; Shiva part rounded, Narayana part flatter with cow footprints, partially submerged with holy water).

- **Subdeities**: Ganapathi (two, including Tudekatte Ganapathi near the river), Durgamata, Lord Shiva, Raghavendra Matha, Nagabana, Brahmadeva, Nandi (two Nandis, a unique feature), and others.

Daily rituals and poojas and their charges / Special poojas and their charges: Specific current charges/timings for Kodavoor are not extensively detailed in public sources (small temples often have modest or donation-based sevas).

General darshan is open; contact the temple for exact schedules (typically early morning to evening with breaks).

Common rituals include daily Abhisheka, Aarti, and basic poojas. Special sevas like homas or specific offerings may be available on request. For precise rates, inquire directly with the temple authorities or check local notices, as they can vary.

Festivals celebrated:

- **Yearly Car/Rathotsava (Chariot festival) of Lord Shankaranarayana** — lasts about 9 days with Rathotsava, Kattepooje; the deity is taken out in a silver pallakki to devotees' homes (unique highlight).
- **Lakshadeepothsava** (temple and streets lit with lamps).
- Ganesha Chaturthi (with Gana Homas).

- **Navaratri (with Chandika Homas).**
- **Maari Pooje (twice a year).**
- Other standard Hindu festivals.

Facilities available for devotees such as accommodation: Limited on-site facilities as it is a smaller temple.

Devotees often stay in Udupi or Malpe.

Nearby options include guesthouses, homestays, and hotels in Malpe/Udupi (e.g., budget stays, resorts near the beach). Some temple-associated halls or community stays may exist for festivals; check with the temple for dharmashala or basic lodging.

Do's and don'ts: Standard temple etiquette applies — maintain silence and cleanliness, remove shoes, dress modestly, avoid non-vegetarian food/smoking/alcohol on premises, follow queue for darshan, and respect rituals. Keep the surrounding areas (including the river/pond) clean.

Nearby temples: Temples in Malpe, Udupi Sri Krishna Temple (main attraction), other local shrines in Belkale, Keremata, Kambalakatte, Kanangi, and various Udupi-area temples.

Nearby hotels: Plenty in Udupi (various budgets) and Malpe (beach resorts, homestays like those near Malpe Beach). Examples include options like Hotel Coastal Palace, various boutique stays, and resorts. Udupi has good vegetarian dining options.

Nearby tourist spots: Malpe Beach, St. Mary's Islands (boat ride from Malpe), Udupi Sri Krishna Temple and town, other Udupi beaches and temples. Kodavoor also has cultural significance with Bharatanatyam schools (e.g., Nritya Niketana) and Yakshagana traditions.

Any other info: The area blends spirituality with coastal culture, fisheries, and agriculture. It is peaceful and less crowded than major Udupi sites, ideal for devotees seeking a harmonious Shiva-Vishnu darshan.

For latest details on timings, poojas, or festivals, contact the temple directly or visit during the Rathotsava for a vibrant experience. The temple promotes cultural activities like dance and traditional arts.

Note: Always verify current practical details (timings, charges) as they can change. The temple is a serene spot reflecting Tulunadu heritage.

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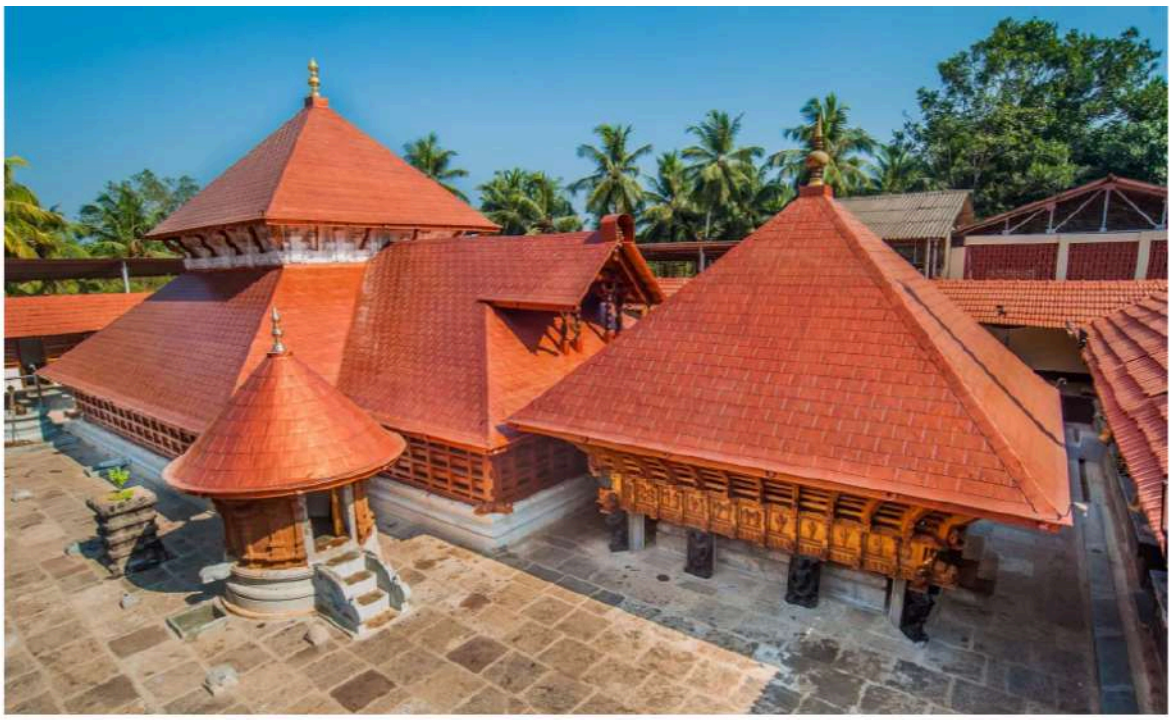
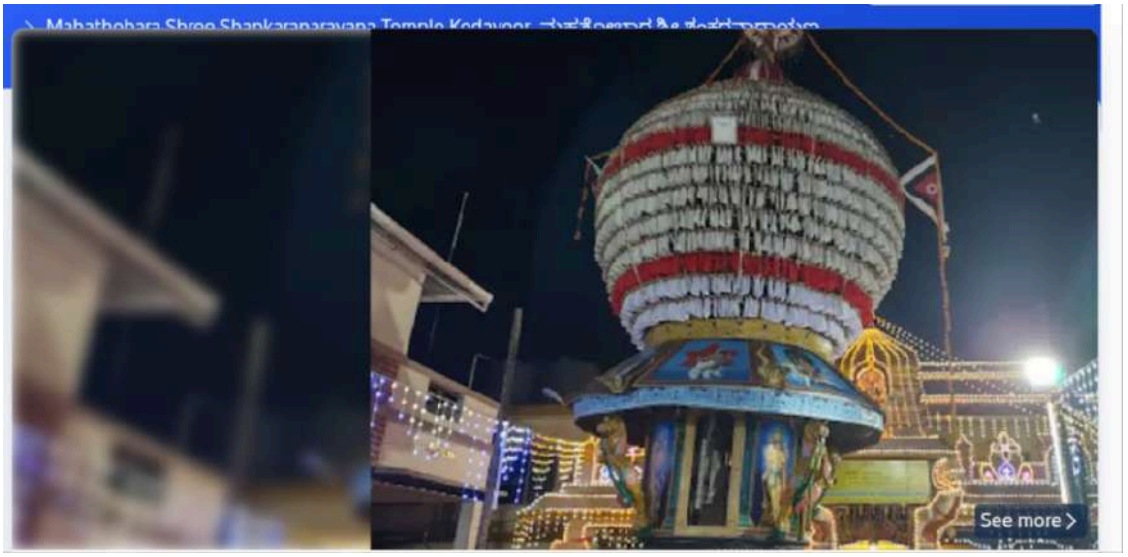
Photos




See more

Kodavoor Temple
Ratharohana
3-2-2026

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Videos

Maharudra yaga in temple (7.31.40 sec)..dt 16 May 2026:

https://www.youtube.com/live/0qjFFenBrUg?si=PV_c8DUALxh9mevj

Visiting Adiparashakti in Malti island…FaceBook. (1.25 min):

https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1JekPodmCa/

Maha rudra yaga (4.07.42):dt. 16 May 2026:

https://www.youtube.com/live/3osJogzjXR0?si=rEgSe1dpULxIBrcl

Special external offering of Maharudra yaga (14 min):

https://youtu.be/vUXlWwJHgcY?si=UMbuz38TU3ge4itm

Kodavoor Sri Shankaranarayana..by Vid. Srikantha Bayari (30 min);

https://youtu.be/QKseVUfCuVU?si=DOSs3EHH8uz18yV0

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Note: At the end of this ebook, two pages are included, giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

All his ebooks are available for free download at Archive.org.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
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